

Willshorough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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No. 1032.

A Net for General Allison and his political friends to crack.

Or, Facts for the People.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

Sir:—I have witnessed, with great surprise, an attempt of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, in this county, to make it appear that the Whig party of the present day is the old Federal party; I say attempt to do this—i. e., so far as naked assertion is concerned. The Atheist (and by the way, Fisk, known a few years ago in the North as Editor of one of the vilest and most abominable Abolition papers that ever disgraced the country, and now known as the Editor of the "Political Reformer," printed at Washington, and distributed extensively in N. Carolina, on account of its zeal in supporting Mr. Van Buren, and its unmeasured abuse of Gen. Harrison—[he, I am told, is a rank Atheist,] asserts that there is no God! but he fails to prove it. If the Whigs are Federalists it is not strange that they should go for a strict construction of the Constitution—and oppose the various measures of the party in power because they tend to increase Executive power—because they smell strong of Federalism! If the Whigs are Federalists, why do they make such a hot war against the Administration for grasping after power—power leading to convert the nation into an elective monarchy? And if the Democratic party is not in principle and in men the old black-cockade party, why do they increase the power of the President even beyond constitutional authority—why go for giving him power greater than some Kings possess? And why is it, sir, that at least seven-fifty Federalists of the old school out of every hundred are found bawling in favor of the Administration and against the Whigs? True, there are a few men in the Whig party who are known to have sustained some of the measures of the Federalists; but that they have thrown aside their old obnoxious principles is evident from the fact that they now oppose every measure that smacks of federalism. Have you not, sir, within the last few years, seen the party in power bring forward the strongest sort of Federal doctrine, and have you not seen these men, on the Whig side, denouncing it, and laboring gallantly to put it down? Surely you have. But who are the Federalists, and where are they? I beg leave to name some of them below, who are the conspicuous men of the old Federal party—a great many others could be named, but it is deemed unnecessary. I say the gentlemen whose names are given below, are well known to be conspicuous men of the old black-cockade Federal party, (a fact which even the Raleigh Standard will scarcely deny,) and I may add (and defy contradiction,) these men are the "bull-dogs" of the present Administration party. But the stump harrangues and political twattlers of the party, who constantly sing out "Federal Whiggery! Federal Whiggery!" because they can sing no other note, do not believe their own story!—Sir, they know it to be both false and unjust—as ridiculous and unfounded as their charges against Gen. Harrison of Abolition and cowardice! Nor, let me tell you, is it every man whose tongue is so free to utter "Federal Whigs" who can tell what a "Federalist" means—I doubt whether some candidates for the Legislature can define the meaning of Federalist. But why call us Federal Whigs? Let the poet solve the mystery—

"Thief! Thief!! do Cypriety cry,
To hide their shame and infamy."
The catalogue of the Federalists alluded to, is taken from the Philadelphia Standard, the editor of which paper thus truly remarks:

"Whatever, the Madisonian well remarks, may have been the character of the old Federal party, it is that of the modern Federal party, now in power, which requires our present attention. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin—nor the leopard his spots—nor the Federalist his characteristics. As we remember the worst characteristics of the old Federal party, so we see in the party led by Mr. Van Buren, every feature of that ancient heresy now left, and indeed the prominent disciples of that school. As they were opposed to the last war, so they hated and abused those who fought its battles and carried it through. The natural dislike of the anti-war Federalists to the American officers and soldiers who achieved our victories by sea and land, is warmly cherished still in their bosoms, and they evince it by pouring all the warmth once levelled against Mr. Madison, now against the only General to whom a British army-surrendered during that war. Parties are known by their leaders—let us see whether the leaders of the party who have stolen into power in the disguise of democrats, as Mr. Jefferson predicted they might, are not some of the worst of the old Federal party, without reference to their present conduct, which alone would be sufficient to prove their identity. Who are they?

1. Martin Van Buren, who opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison, in 1812, and opposed and denounced the late war

with England.

2. Levi Woodbury, (secretary of the treasury,) who was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1823, by the votes of the Federal party.

3. Roger B. Taney, of lath hatchet and Baltimore mob memory.

4. James Buchanan, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania—Ex-Minister to Russia—cornered by John Davis for his speech against high wages—a pillar of the Administration—author of the most denunciatory speech against Democracy ever uttered, and who, in 1828, declared in the Senate, "I have been called a Federalist, and I shall never be ashamed of the name."

5. Reuel Williams, a Van Buren U. States Senator from Maine, who assisted to burn James Madison in effigy, in 1812.

6. Henry Hubbard, a Van Buren Senator from New Hampshire, who was prime mover in getting up the meeting at which delegates were chosen to the Hartford Convention from New Hampshire.

7. Garret D. Wall, a Van Buren Senator from New Jersey, who says the office-holders are bound to interfere in elections, and who said in the United States Senate in 1838—"Here, sir, in the presence of the American people, I avow that I was a Federalist, and acted with that party zealously and actively, so long as the flag waved in New Jersey."

8. Wm. Wilkins, Ex-Minister to Russia, who, in an oration delivered in the last war, bitterly denounced the war and James Madison, together with the whole Democratic party of that day.

9. Henry D. Gilpin, Attorney General of the U. S., late Solicitor of the Treasury, is an avowed and hot Federalist.

10. Thomas Hartley Crawford, of Penn., Indian Commissioner, &c., ditto.

11. John M. Read, U. S. District Attorney, at Philadelphia, ditto.

12. John K. Kane, of Phila., Commissioner of French claims, ditto.

13. Ross Wilkins, late of Penn., U. States District Judge in Michigan, ditto.

14. George M. Keim, member of Congress from Penn., a notorious Federalist.

15. Richard Rush, the first man who ever mounted the black cockade as a federal badge.

16. Charles J. Ingersoll, who once honestly declared, (mark, it reader, for this man is one of Mr. Van Buren's wheel horses,) that "had he lived during the Revolution, he, too, would have been a Tory!"

17. Martin Crittenden, who, as Governor of Vermont, issued a proclamation prohibiting the Vermont militia from crossing the Lake to defend Plattsburg against the invasion of the British troops.

18. Dutes J. Pearce, late member of Congress from Rhode Island.

19. Rev. George Baneroff, collector of the Customs at Boston.

20. Alexander H. Everett, editor of the New York Evening Post, who abused Thomas Jefferson in poetic satire.

21. John H. Prentiss, a member of Congress from New York, who once exclaimed, "Democracy! a monster wild as that which roams the Libyan wastes, and joys to drench his tusks in blood! a pestilence that spreads contagion over the whole extent of our country—a pernicious blast which withers every thing it touches."

22. George R. Davis, late Bank Commissioner of New York.

23. John P. Cushman, formerly a Federal member of Congress—appointed Judge by the celebrated Albany Regency.

24. Edwin Crosswell, editor of the Albany Argus, member of the Albany Regency, and for many years in the receipt of \$30,000 a year as the Regency state printer.

25. Peter D. Vroom, one of those who have been fostered into the House of Representatives contrary to the wishes of a majority of "legal" voters of N. Jersey, and who permitted an affidavit to be read on the floor of Congress, impugning the integrity of Gov. Pennington, which he knew to be FALSE, and which has since been acknowledged to be so by the man who made it.

26. James Carroll, V. B. member of Congress from Maryland.

27. Francis Thomas, V. B. member of Congress from Maryland.

28. J. T. H. Worthington, V. Buren member of Congress from Maryland.

29. Gov. Grason, V. B. Governor of Maryland.

30. Judge Heath, V. B. man in Baltimore, strong friend of the old Alien and Sedition Law.

31. D. Taylor, V. B. ex-member of Congress from New York.

32. Judge Vanderpoel of N. Y.

33. J. J. De Graff, V. B. ex member of Congress from N. York.

34. Herman Knickerbocker, of Schaghticoke, a Federal member of Congress during the last war, which he opposed, and at present a Van Buren man of the first water.

35. Harmanus Bleeker, appointed by Van Buren Minister to the Hague, was, in 1812, a Federal member of Congress, and a signer of the celebrated anti-war minority report, with Josiah Quincy, G. Sullivan and other celebrated Federalists.

36. Wm. Hunter, of Newport, R. I., Charges des Affairs at the Court of Brazil, a Federal member of Congress during the war, a British Tory, educated at Oxford, and an Englishman in his habits, associations and family connections.

37. Edward Rogers, V. B. member of Congress from N. York—a Federalist of the blackest dye.

38. Samuel Cushman, (mark it, reader, this gentleman is an excellent Democratic State Rights Republican Van Buren man!) who, during the last war, "hoped to God that every American soldier who marched to Canada, would leave his bones there."

39. Henry Vail, V. B. ex member of Congress from N. Y.

40. John C. Broadhead, V. Buren ex-member of Congress from N. Y.

41. Samuel Harker, editor of the Baltimore Republican, (a whole hog Van Buren paper,) who, in 1837, said: "We will never ask forgiveness for the political sin which stamped upon us the name of Federalist; we delight in the name!" Who, again, in 1838, said: "To us, the name of Federalism is a subject of no reproach: We rejoice to bear it! and hope that our efforts to honor and support it, may be such as it merits," &c.

42. John Adams Dix, author of the famous Loco Foco Address of the V. Buren National Convention, is a Federalist of the first water.

43. Col. Howard, late Van Buren member of Congress, from Baltimore.

44. Virgil Maxey, V. B. Minister at the Court of Belgium.

45. Gorham Parks, U. S. Marshal for the State of Maine.

46. Samuel Morris, V. B. member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

47. Benj. Miffin, proprietor of the "Pennsylvania," (the very mouth piece of the V. Buren party, in Pennsylvania,) and once editor of a furious Federal and anti-war paper, in the interior of this state.

48. Silas C. Wright, a Senator in Congress from New York, and a leader of the Van Buren party.

49. Lemuel Paynter, a Van Buren member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, an old Delaware anti-war Federalist.

Here, sir, I will stop. I might, however, go on and fill your paper with the names of men who are well known to be of the old black-cockade federal sect—men who supported that party out and out—but I deem it unnecessary; and I am persuaded the evidence I have adduced, to show that the Van Buren party is the Federal party, is quite sufficient to substantiate the charge. But our Democratic stump orators have told the people of Orange not to believe any thing published in Whig papers—the people are told that Whig papers publish lies, and therefore must not be credited. The Democratic papers, however, must be credited in all cases, even though their falsehoods put the d—l to blush!

Well, if Whig papers are guilty of misrepresentation, it will keep them busy to excel some Democratic speakers I have heard in by gone days. In conclusion, I defy Democratic stump orators, editors and all, to disprove any of the above mentioned facts.

NEW HOPE.

"Orange county, July, 1840.

Hear the Old Methodist Minister.

The following thrilling appeal is from one whose head is frosted o'er with some seventy winters. Hear him—he speaks with a heart overflowing with love for his country and its institutions, for which, old as he is, he feels a deep and lively interest. We take his letter from the Augusta (Geo.) Reformer:

To the Editors of the Reformer:

GENTLEMEN:—An old Methodist minister, who has been one for upwards of forty-three years, and who never in his life subscribed for a truly political paper—who never attended a purely political meeting, or in any shape or way engaged in politics, other than to go to the polls and deposit his vote, now requests you to send him your paper. Although, as a minister, I have hitherto stood aloof from politics, I can really do so no longer. I have read some, reflected much—and often compared the present with the past, and have sighed and mourned over the distress that has been brought on my beloved country. This distress, I conscientiously believe, has been brought on it by the mismanagement of her rulers—nor do I see any thing in the vista but utter ruin, unless some virtuous and competent hand be induced to take the helm. That personage is General Harrison. It is many years since I first became acquainted with this gentleman; and for a length of time I may say I was his neighbor. And now from no other motive than a conviction of his worth and fitness for the office, to which I hope he will be elevated, do I take up my pen and make my wishes known. To the members of the Methodist Church I particularly address myself. Few of these of the present day know the warm, the steadfast, the uniform friend Methodism and its preachers had in General Harrison. When these preachers were travelling on

the frontiers they always found his house emphatically a home. How kind, how affable, how condescending was this distinguished statesman, may be learnt from an occurrence which was told me by a brother preacher. On a very cold and boisterous night, a young preacher who came to the General's, when he lived (I think) in Vincennes, went to the meeting house to preach, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, not a soul attended except the General and a soldier. The preacher, who was a young man, and full of zeal, considering it his duty to preach whether the congregation was great or small, got up in the pulpit and went through the usual exercises, as though scores were present. During this time the General sat at the foot of the stairs leading to the pulpit, giving the most profound attention to the discourse. When the preacher had closed his sermon, perceiving that the soldier was holding down his head, and thinking he was affected by the discourse, he went to him to give him some words of consolation under his supposed distress. The General then got up, and taking a candle out of the candlestick, held it in his hand close to the preacher, while he was talking to and singing over the poor soldier. This little incident made a deep impression on my mind, and endeared the man to me ever afterwards. I thought I could see in his great love for religion and the sacred truths of the Gospel—his great respect for the minister of Jesus Christ in condescending, Statesman, General, and Governor as he was, to become a candle holder for a poor young, inexperienced Methodist preacher. His great philanthropy in remaining in the meeting-house of a cold winter's night, if he, by so doing, could only accidentally be tributary to the happiness of a poor soldier. Such a man is worthy to fill the office of President of these United States—and members of the Methodist church, such a man is now before you. Will you not remember his former kindness to your preachers? You now have it in your power to do something for him, who in the days of your suffering, did so much for you. Requite, then, his generosity, whose house was always open to your preachers, and where they in sickness, suffering and distress, were sure to find a home.

AN OLD METHODIST PREACHER.

A LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.

Gen. Harrison was among the invited guests to the dinner given to Gen. Van Rensselaer, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 24 inst. He could not be present, for reasons assigned. The following is his letter declining the invitation. It is one of those good things which frequently fall from the pen of American statesmen, and from none more often than Gen. Harrison's. Good taste will relish and correct judgment approve it.

Alexandria Gazette.

North Bend, July 1, 1840.

Gentlemen: A recent domestic affliction in the death of one of my sons, and the present illness of Mrs. Harrison, will prevent me from enjoying the great pleasure of being present at the dinner to be given on Thursday next to my beloved friend and old associate in arms, Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer. It is now forty-seven years since I first met the distinguished soldier in the army of Gen. Wayne—he in the capacity of cornet of dragons, and I as an ensign of infantry. Associated in all the toils and difficulties incident to a war, the theatre of which was an unbroken wilderness, of ages nearly correspondent, and of dispositions and tastes which induced us to seek the same employments, the same amusements, and the same fellowships, our friendship thus formed by prepossession and knit in common danger, could not be ephemeral. It was such, indeed, as though we owned the same patrimony, and had been nurtured at the same bosom. And I may say with Castalto of his brother, "When had I a friend that was not Polidore's, Or Polidore a foe that was not mine?"

I will not attempt, gentlemen, to give you even a summary of the services of Gen. Van Rensselaer. I will not tell you of the deep debt of gratitude which is due to him from Western men, of his gallant bearing in the battle of the Rapids of the Miami, and the blood which I saw pouring from his manly bosom upon the soil of Ohio, or his still more glorious achievements upon the heights of Queenstown, enabled, like those of Abraham, by the blood of the contending heroes. All this you know. It is to be found in the records of your country, and furnishes some of the brightest pages of its history. But, for a moment, let me ask your attention to his more recent history. Ay, what is he now? What and who is the hero of two wars, the conqueror of the heroic Brock, of him by whose management, or whose gallantry, so deep a wound had been inflicted upon the military character of our country?

A year ago I would have answered you, fellow citizens, that he was living in humble retirement, in the bosom of a large and happy family, supported by the emoluments of an humble office, the gift

of a President who had himself jeopardized his life and shed his blood in achieving the Independence of his country, and knew how to appreciate a hero's services, and reward a soldier's toils. Such gentlemen, was the situation of my friend, the defender of Ohio cabins from the furious savage, the bearer in his body of the marks of seven distinct wounds, when the spoils came.

When the disbanded legions of Augustus were suffered to eject the happy husbandman of the fairest portions of Italy, we have reason to believe—we know indeed—that some were spared. The ruthless warrior was not suffered to usurp the seat and violate the groves which had resounded to the songs of the greatest of poets. We may conclude, also, that the scarred veterans of former wars were exempted from the otherwise general proscription. Indeed, we must suppose that the sympathy naturally felt between men of the same profession would have induced the usurpers to spare the war-worn followers of the great Pompey, although they had been the soldiers of liberty, and the sworn enemies of their own faction. But, gentlemen, let me ask you now to point to an exception in all the proscription which has raged in our country for the last twelve years. Who has been spared that possessed any thing which could tempt the cupidity of the spoilers? My friend is the last victim. The reason of this honorable distinction I could tell. It is somewhat different from that which induced the giant Polyphemus to intend the like honor to the King of Ithaca. But you may perhaps be anxious to know the reason which has been assigned for this outrage upon the feelings of the American People. Why, it was precisely that which has been given in all countries for all the violent and unjust acts of tyrants: "The public good." In this case, "the advantage of the democracy." In the midst of such abominations, how appropriate is the exclamation of one of the distinguished victims of the savage Robespierre, "Oh! democracy, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

It may be proper, gentlemen, that I should add that General Van Rensselaer has accounted for every cent of the public money that ever came into his hands, and that he dreads the strictest investigation into his conduct as an officer. What cause of deep reflection, gentlemen, does the case of my friend, contrasted with that of others known to be public defaulters, who have been retained in office, present to the patriot and the friend of Republican government?

I conclude, gentlemen, by offering you a sentiment—May Solomon Van Rensselaer be the last victim in our country of party violence; and may the services which are to be the future passports to office be not those rendered to a party, but to the whole People."

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant.

W. H. HARRISON.

To Samuel W. Davies, &c.

GOOD DOCTRINE.

In a letter from Major Campbell, late Treasurer, in reply to an invitation to the Clarksburg Convention, we find the following Whig principles:

I offer you these as my sentiments, which I hope in my absence you will present to your Convention:

1st. One Term only for the President, to guard him against the temptation to prostitute the powers of the Executive to obtain his re-election.

2d. No sub-Treasury system which increases the Executive power, "already too great for a Republic," and which can be beneficial alone to the officers and other creditors of the Government.

3d. No Bankrupt Law by the General Government to be applied to our state banks, which would enable the Executive of the United States to crush our state institutions and destroy our state Governments.

4th. No discretionary powers in the hands of the President to use and dismiss the banks as it may suit his sovereign will and pleasure, as such a power would throw the whole of the banking institutions of our country at the feet of the President as supplicants for his favor or misfortune of his power.

5th. No discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes ad libitum, as it would enable him to flood the country with the most dangerous kind of all paper money.

6th. No re-organization of the militia, which places them in the service of the United States in a time of peace, and under the absolute command of the President, as it violates the Constitution, and lays the foundation of a military despotism.

7th. And no more of Mr. President Van Buren after his present term expires, as he has recommended all these measures, and has converted the whole power of the Executive into an electioneering machine for party purposes, which, if not taken out of his hands, will demoralize the country, and convert the Government into an odious despotism.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your fellow-citizen, JOHN CAMPBELL.

A correspondent of the Globe declared that General Harrison, in his late speech at Cleveland, asserted that he should not, if elected President, ever exercise the veto power. We copy a part of that speech to show the falsehood of the assertion made by the correspondent of the Globe, and to make known, indeed, what are the views of General Harrison on that important subject.

National Intelligencer.

"He was of opinion that the danger apprehended by Patrick Henry and other distinguished patriots, who held that the Executive would encroach upon, and finally exercise a dangerous influence over, the legislative and judicial departments of the Government, had, to a great extent, been realized. He considered it of the first importance that the administration of the Government should be brought back to its original purity, and that the Executive power and influence should be continued within the limits prescribed by the spirit of the Constitution—that the will of the people, expressed through their Representatives, and not only the will of one man, should govern in all questions touching the general welfare—that the President should not, and that he would not, if elected, interpose the veto power between the wishes of the people and the legitimate objects of their desires, except to preserve the sacred character of one liberties from manifest violation. He held it improper for the President to express his opinion, much more to exercise his determination to exercise the veto power in regard to measures coming exclusively within the province assigned by the Constitution to Congress, until those measures should have been duly considered and perfected by the legislative department of the Government, and presented to him in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for his approval."

Dreadful Mortality.—The cholera broke out, a few weeks ago, on a plantation in Mississippi, among about 150 slaves. It carried off 10 or 15 daily, so many coffins being regularly buried every morning. "The neighbors soon heard the news, and of course avoided the infected district. At length nearly all the slaves were gone, and the ruined planter sold off his plantation and started for Texas, to commence the world anew, carrying with him the good wishes and sympathy of his creditors and neighbors. Several gentlemen suspecting that all was not right, caused a number of the coffins to be unearthed, and found that they contained—nothing! Not a negro was in any of them! It was soon discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had purchased a splendid plantation in Texas, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate. The St. Louis Pennant says that this is a true story.

The Tobacco Interest.—In the course of yesterday's sitting, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Jenifer gave notice that, if by the 1st of January next the duties and restrictions upon our tobacco in Europe were not modified, he should ask leave to introduce a bill laying countervailing duties.

Net. Intl.

Among the bills which have failed by not being finally acted upon at the late Session of Congress, is the bill for further securing the collection of the duties on imports, (Mr. Adams's bill.) This bill, after it had passed the House, underwent a long debate in the Senate, and also passed that body, with amendments, which amendments brought the bill back to the House. Those amendments were never acted upon, and so the bill was lost. It is said that its passage would have added more than a million of dollars a year to the revenue.

Ibid.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

The organ of the Administration of yesterday contains a cut, representing a log cabin blown up by the sub-Treasury. The representation is the best illustration of this measure we have seen. It will, if continued long in force, blow up thousands of log cabins. It will drive the tenants of many now peaceable and happy log cabins forth into the world poor and penniless. It will strip honest industry of its rewards, and beggar the noblest part of the American People, the humble but industrious occupants of log cabins. Will the Argus loan us the cut? We wish the whole state to see the effects you may expect from the sub-treasury bill.

A saving Editor.—We hear of an editor who writes his editorials with stolen chalk on the sole of his boot. He goes barefoot while the boys eat up his manuscript.

A good word for a bad one, is worth much, and costs little.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.
Old Soldier's Convention.

Friday morning, 19th June.
At the hour of nine, the Old Soldiers' Convention was called to order by the Hon. D. Todd, and on his motion, Col. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, the Aide de Camp of Gen. Harrison during the late war, was appointed President; and on his further motion, the soldiers of the Revolution, and the soldiers who had served under Gen. Wayne, were made Vice Presidents. Under this last resolution, seven or eight Revolutionary Soldiers were seated on the stand. We regret that the Secretaries made no minute of the names of the Vice-Presidents—depending on them, we made no minute at the time and are now unable to give them. Of the number was Major Noble, of Howard county, who had served under General Wayne at the battle of Stony Point, and in that engagement pulled down the enemy's flag, which he afterwards presented to his commanding officer, and by him it was presented to Congress. Mr. N. is very aged, and is now very feeble; for more than sixty years he has been an honored and respected member of the Methodist Church. The venerable heroes placed on the stand, presented an imposing and solemn spectacle. One venerable old man, with long snow white locks, carried a flag which he refused to surrender to any one, on which was inscribed the words, "A Whig of 1776, and a Whig of 1840." After the Vice Presidents were seated, an appropriate and solemn appeal to the Throne of Grace was offered by the Rev. Mr. Allen. On further motion, Dr. James H. Benson of Howard, and Horatio Moore of St. Louis, were appointed Secretaries.

Upon motion of the Hon. David Todd, a committee of three was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President appointed the Hon. David Todd, Capt. David M. Hickman of Boone, and Gerard Robinson of Howard, that committee.

The committee having retired, it was ordered that the letters of the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Harrison, concerning the General's conduct during the late war, should be read. They were read in the following order, and ordered to be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention. We are unable to give these letters to-day.

After the letters had been read, a spruce fellow, which defies our powers of description. Never have we witnessed anything so sublime, or which created so intense a feeling in the multitude as this. Every one present, whether Whig or Loco Foco was chained and riveted by the spectacle; would that we had the power to lay before every reader the scene as there presented, with all its interest and feelings. This much we assert, that no man who witnessed it will ever doubt Gen. Harrison's military skill or the attachment which his soldiers bore towards him. The Convention was composed of about two hundred and eighty three soldiers, several of whom had served under other Generals, in other sections during the late war. They were all arranged in a body in front of the stand, and after the letters above mentioned had been read, a motion was made, that if any one of the soldiers who had served under Harrison, knew anything contrary to the statements in those letters that they be requested to state it, and if they ever heard statements upon which they could rely, tending to contradict or disprove the letters they be requested to state them. It was further requested that those who had been in the battles alluded to in the letters, would state what they knew of them, and how far they approved of Gen. Harrison's conduct. Slowly, one after another, about twenty of these veterans rose, and briefly stated the services which they had been in under Harrison. Of the number who rose there were ten or twelve who were volunteers in Col. Johnson's regiment, at the battle of the Thames, and several of them stated unequivocally that they had heard Gen. Harrison in person give the orders to Col. Johnson, how and when to make the charge. One man stated that having been wounded in the hand by the bursting of his gun on the day previous, he was unable to go into the charge, but that being on his horse between the files of Johnson's mounted men and the foot he had a good opportunity, probable better, not being employed, than any other man to see and hear all that occurred before the action. He stated that he heard Harrison give the orders to Col. Johnson for the charge. The same man remarked that during the engagement he continued on his horse and had good opportunity of seeing every thing that transpired, and he asserted of his own knowledge, we give his words, that "during the action I saw General Harrison every where that he ought to have been, and I often saw him exposing himself to dangers which I thought he, as commander-in-chief, ought to have avoided." Throughout the action he was cool and collected and appeared to be the master spirit of the fight.

Another old and very respectable looking man stated that he was within a few feet of Gen. Harrison when he gave General Shelby his orders in relation to the action at the croquet. Here the old warrior gave a full history of the orders, repeating the words and the names of the surrounding officers and their then and future rank. This old man said, "I looked at Harrison's eye all the time he was giving his orders to Gov. Shelby, and I know there was no fear there. He told Gov. Shelby he must defend the croquet at all hazard and after he had gone through he turned to Col. Davenport, (then not so high in rank) and remarked to Davenport with a smile, you understand it. He then said that Johnson was waiting for his orders and dashed off in the direction of Johnson's line."

Many other statements of similar import in relation to his conduct at this and other battles, particularly at Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs, were made, in all of which the most ample testimony was borne to the skill and bravery of Gen. Harrison. Nearly all the witnesses were from Kentucky; men who had volunteered, and whilst they awarded to their veteran commander the skill and courage of a good General, they attributed to him all the humanity and amiability of a good man; in a word, their applause of him as a soldier and a citizen was unbounded.

An old soldier, we believe of the name of Snell, stated that he had fought under Gen. Jackson in the south, and had supported the Administration party; but when he heard them attempting to abuse a man who had done so much for his country, risked his life, his reputation and his fortune in its defence, he would not stand it, and he was determined to support him. He said he knew that a man who had done so much for his country in his younger days, as Gen. Harrison had done, could not now knowingly do any thing to injure her. He would not believe the slanders on Gen. Harrison, if all the loco foci in the United States would swear to them, so long as the old men who served under him said what they had said about him.

After a number of these and similar statements had been made, an old man, an Irishman by birth and a plasterer by profession, now at work on the State House, who had volunteered under Johnson and was in the battle of the Thames, and subsequently with Gen. Jackson in the south, rose, and after giving a detail of what he knew of Gen. Harrison, in an emphatic manner, which none but a warm hearted Irishman can display, exclaimed, "Mr. President, I here challenge any loco-foco, from 'Maty' down to the lowest scoundrel who crawls at his feet, to come forward and deny the truth of one word which has been here uttered." A pause ensued, when it was again requested that if any one knew anything contrary to the statements made, or of any fact derogatory to the character of Gen. Harrison, that they would come forward and state it. No one, however, ventured to do it.

Mr. Newton then requested permission to address his brother soldiers, which was readily granted, and being called to the stand, he spoke for about half an hour in words that have fallen on the ears of every loco-foco like melted lead. He traced the history of Gen. Harrison down, step by step, and at every period showed where he was and how he was engaged in rendering service to his country. At the same periods of time he showed where Maty was, and how, instead of serving his country, he was endeavoring to advance his own political or pecuniary prospects. It is true that he spoke with the brogue, and frankly stated that it was the second effort of the kind he had ever made, but in the few minutes he occupied the stand he said more to the purpose, and touched on a greater variety of topics, than any other man. Of the history of Van Buren and his political jugglery he appeared to possess an intimate knowledge, nor was he less acquainted with the life of Harrison and the politics of the country generally. We took copious notes of his speech, but have not time to write it out in fact, half its interest is lost in the absence of the manner in which it was delivered.

It will readily be supposed that the statements of these old men drew forth peals of shouts; men and women, old and young, every body caught the enthusiasm and mingled in the hurrah. One fact, which we presume every one present noticed, more positively than any thing else, proclaimed the thrilling interest of the scene. The remarks of the speakers were nothing more than plain narratives, and the speakers seemed to sympathize so deeply with their beloved general, that in the vast assembly we did not see an eye from which the tear was not starting. Men with grip visages that bespoke the sternest natures, turned aside to brush away the chrysalis drops as they stole over their sunburnt cheeks. A scene of such intense interest we never expect to witness again. Every now and then a man would rise and tell his tale, when another would spring up in another quarter, and in an instant the hearty shake of the hand told that a friend and old comrade had been recognized. Thus men who had served together, shared the same dangers and been neighbors but had been parted for years, met again and greeted each other with all the warmth which their former associations were calculated to rouse and with the fervor which deep conviction of present danger of their country inspired. Among the number of old soldiers present was—Sowers, one of the volunteers engaged in the battle of the river Raisin, of whom it is said by his companions in arms, that he crowded like a chicken cock during the whole fight, though fighting bravely himself, and when wounded and stripped and thrown into the bullock pen in Malde,

all the terrors of the times could not subdue his spirit or stop his crowing. No man crowed louder for Harrison than Sowers.

We could, if space and time permitted, pursue this subject much longer, but we must hasten to a conclusion. The only thing connected with this scene which we regret, is that every loco-foco in the land did not witness it. If they had, we feel sure they would hereafter be willing to do justice to the character of the war worn veteran of Tippecanoe.

After the testimonials had been given Judge Todd, from the committee, reported the following resolutions:
Whereas, We have seen with deep regret, the repeated assaults made by a reckless party press, and partisan politicians, upon the character, and especially, upon the military acts of our old commander, and country's defender, in the hour of her greatest danger—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—and as we all know, the history of his acts, and as many of us have served with him and shared in the dangers and privations incident to the late war on our North Western frontiers, against the allied powers of the British and Indians, and, as we feel that our information gives us a right to speak, and the unperished censure heaped upon our Commander, demands from us a reply, therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this convention; that the charges of cowardice, and want of Military skill, preferred against William Henry Harrison, are destitute of all foundation and void of truth, and can only find sanction in the breasts of men who would strip the chaplet of fame from our country's escutcheon to secure a selfish and partisan purpose.

Resolved, That in the battles of Tippecanoe, the Thames, and Fort Meigs, and in planning and conducting each of these movements, General Harrison, displayed the skill and courage of a great General, and the charges preferred against him by his political opponents, in relation to those engagements are false and without any foundation.

Resolved, That the life of Gen. Harrison, in all the various stations he has successively filled, of General, Civilian, proclaim him to be eminently endowed with the skill, talents, and virtues of a great and good man, and such as pre eminently qualify him to fill, with credit, honor and profit to the nation, the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That as under his administration as Governor of the North Western Territory, an immense tract of Country was reclaimed from the occupation of the Indians and opened to civilization, as under his guidance and skill, peace was restored to our bleeding country and ruthless savages subdued, so under the direction of the same good and great man it elected to the Presidency of these United States, this country will resume, her wonted prosperity and elevation of character.

Resolved, That the recent proposition made by the Secretary of War and sanctioned by President Van Buren to organize 200,000 militia into a standing army, 100,000 to be kept in active service, is an un-republican, a direct violation of the rights of the States, and if carried out will lead to the destruction of the liberties of this once prosperous and happy Country.

The resolutions having been read were unanimously adopted.

A good reason for a change of Opinion—hear it.

The following excellent reasons for a change from the Van Buren party to the Whig ranks, are given in a letter of the Hon. James Garland, a representative in Congress from Virginia, who once thought as a good many of our Democratic friends hereabout think, that Mr. Van Buren and his party were in the right and the Whigs in the wrong; but he has been convinced of his mistake—he is now free to confess his error, and to admit with the Whigs that our Van Buren rulers are corrupt, and that their principles and measures, if carried out, must change the form of our Government and establish a Despotism. Mr. Garland is a plain, sensible, honest man—one who would not express an opinion which he did not fully and conscientiously believe, for all the honors of office which this or any other country can bestow, nor can the precious metals of the world influence him in the least; and whose opinions will have great weight with the sons of the Old Dominion. The letter was recently addressed by this gentleman to his constituents through the Charlottesville (Va.) Republican. He says:

"Opposed as I am to all the reckless and fatal schemes of Martin Van Buren, am I bound to support their anti-republican measures? I have supported him four years ago, and before he had developed many of these dangerous principles? Every man who has a spark of patriotism burning in his bosom, or a particle of republican feeling in his heart, will say no. If I approve a man to-day, and to-morrow he proves unworthy of my confidence, am I bound to approve him to-morrow because I approved him to-day? Every honest man will say no. This, then, is my case precisely. Mr. Van Buren was four years ago, or at least professed to be, what he is not now. He now maintains principles, in my opinion, directly the reverse of what he did then, and for this I have abandoned him; I regard his principles dangerous to liberty and ruinous to the country. This is sufficient cause for me to oppose his re-election, whatever it may be to others.

Gen. Harrison stands before me now, in a much more elevated point of view than he did four years ago. The dark

clouds which base slander and fool misrepresentation had gathered around his character as a soldier and a statesman, have been dispelled by the glorious sunshine of truth. The forces of truth have reached me, and in penetrating the valleys and the mountains, and exhibiting Gen. Harrison as a faithful soldier and an able statesman—a good man and a patriotic, and one of nature's noblest works, an honest man. Some of his opinions I do not approve; and, if elected, and he seeks to carry them into the practical administration of the government, he will find in me an humble but firm and decided opponent, but of this I have no fear. He is an ardent friend of his country—her free institutions—her liberties and her prosperity—and a man of tried integrity. I am not afraid to trust him; as between him and Martin Van Buren, I do not hesitate a moment; but shall give him a warm and ardent support. I will unite with no Virginian in dishonoring and defaming a son of whom the Old Dominion may have been justly proud in her best days. Whatever I may have said, however inconsistent I may have been in the exercise of my rights as a freeman and a citizen. I shall cast my vote the best way I can for the good of the country, regardless of any effect it may have on me personally. I quit not under the lash of the licitors of power, or the proscriptions of party; but in spite of them will do as I think right."

TO THE PUBLIC.
A false and garbled statement having been given by some of the press, and letter-writers from this city, as well as by W. Montgomery, relative to the difficulty between himself and myself, and that matter having undergone investigation in a court of law, I hereby lay before the public the facts, as proven on the trial, that every one who feels any interest in the affair may judge impartially and correctly.

As to the correspondence between us, which led to the difficulty, the whole of it was published in the Globe of May 30th, and to it I invite the attention of every one who wishes to know who was to blame in the first instance. It was for the abusive language used in his letter, which appeared in the Globe of May 29th, that I personally chastised him on the next day. My object now is to show to the world, that in giving an account of the affair, he published a statement which events have since proven to be false. On the 30th of May, immediately after the difficulty, he prepared for the Globe, and had published in the paper of that evening, the following statement:

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1840.
Messrs. BLAIR AND RIVE: I must ask that you will publish the whole of the letters of K. Rayner and myself in your paper this evening, with a statement of what occurred in the Capitol this day. When the house took a recess, but while still in session, I left my seat, passed through the hall to the post office, deposited some papers, to be sent to my lodgings, and was going through the passage to join my company in the Rotunda. A man, who was standing, or meeting me, in the passage, seized me by my right arm, and at the same moment struck me a blow with a large cane, without my knowing who inflicted it. I turned round and discovered that it was my colleague, K. Rayner, with a large cane, which afterwards turned out to be a sword cane. I struck him with a small cane I had in my hand, not as large as my finger, which broke into several pieces the first blow I struck. A fight ensued between us for some time, until we were separated; he with his sword cane, and I with a small piece of my cane. I have no doubt my colleague had placed himself there for the purpose of attacking me. I had no sword cane, or arms of any kind, not supposing my colleague would be guilty of the cowardly attempt at assassination, in which I fear, from his conduct, I was mistaken. Had I anticipated this attack I might have been prepared. His conduct has been that of a mean, cowardly scoundrel; first, in attacking me through the columns of the Globe, and when his conduct is there exposed, his only resort was, not that of an honorable man, but that of an assassin, waylaying, and without the slightest notice, with a weapon prepared for the purpose, seeking to take his revenge, cut-throat like. From his cowardice, or some other cause, he was unable to hurt me. He lost his sword from his cane in the fight, which he loudly called for several times after we were separated; and I broke my cane into many pieces over his head. He has acted the part of a base coward and an unprincipled scoundrel. I proved the facts upon him. (See the letters below.) He has therefore failed as yet to injure me, while he has, by his own conduct, disgraced himself, by waylaying and attacking me with a deadly weapon; and I have inflicted chastisement upon him by breaking my cane over his head. He is, therefore, welcome to all he has gotten so far, and to all he can in any way gain hereafter.

Yours,
W. MONTGOMERY.

I published the following statement in the Intelligencer of June 2—the editor of the Globe having refused to publish it in his paper:
House of Representatives, June 1, 1840.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:
I wish to make, simply, the following statement through the columns of your paper. The letter, over the signature of W. Montgomery, in the Globe of May 30, pretending to give an account of the difficulty between him and myself, is false, in the main; both as to facts and in the statement of the case. I met him purely by

accident. In the door, on my way to the post office. I walked up to him directly in front, and deliberately slapped his face. Whereupon, he struck me over the shoulder with a cane which he held in his hand, and which broke short off at the first blow. I then turned my cane—which was a sword cane of ordinary size—holding it by the lower end, and gave him a blow over the head, striking him with the handle, or sword end. In striking this blow, the sword flew out some distance. I then repeated my blows, three or four times, with the lower or barrel end of the cane, until we were separated—he retreating backwards all the time. He struck me but once, and that was when he broke his cane. I did not draw the sword from my cane, or attempt to draw it. I had him entirely in my power, but I did not wish to inflict any material injury on him, and should have desisted, after slapping his face, had he not struck me with his cane. I have nothing further to say.

Yours, respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

Such were the contradictory statements of W. Montgomery and myself, in relation to the affair—and happily for the truth, events have since occurred to test and prove which was correct, his version or mine. If his statement be true, then I ought to be a disgraced man; if my statement be true, then he must forever stand disgraced in the estimation of all honorable men, for having published what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood, for the purpose of attempting to conceal his disgrace. Since the encounter, the grand jury of the Circuit Court for the District presented me for an "assault and battery" on the person of W. Montgomery. At whose instance this was done, I have not yet been able to ascertain. On the 16th June, the trial came on, before Judge Donlop—Francis S. Key, prosecutor—both of them officers appointed by the President, and both of them strong partisans of this administration. I submitted the case, upon the evidence contained in the following statement, taken down during the trial, by my attorney, Mr. Richard S. Cox:

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Washington, June 16, 1840.
United States versus Kenneth Rayner.—Indictment for Assault and Battery.

The defendant appeared, in obedience to the process of the Court, and submitted to its judgment.
The District Attorney then produced, on behalf of the prosecution, Philip Haas, who being duly sworn, says: He was present at the affray which occurred between Mr. Rayner, the traverser, and Mr. Montgomery, in the Capitol, on Saturday, the 30th of May. Mr. Montgomery was passing from the direction of the post office of the House of Representatives. Mr. Rayner came through the middle door, and going towards the post office. They met face to face, near the water-stand. Mr. Rayner had a cane in his left hand. He described the position of the cane; it was held by the left hand, near the head, which projected from him. As they met, Mr. Rayner, with his left hand, which then held the cane, took hold of Mr. Montgomery's right arm, and, at the same time, with his own right hand, struck Mr. Montgomery twice in the cheeks. Cannot say, certainly, whether his hand was or was not clenched; but, from the sound, believes the hand was open. Mr. Montgomery disengaged his right hand, and, with a stick, struck Mr. Rayner. The stick broke with the blow. Mr. Rayner, with his right hand, seized the cane, which was still in his left hand, towards the small end, and struck Mr. Montgomery. At the first blow, the sword, which was at the large end, flew out, and the blows which followed were inflicted with the barrel end of the cane. Could not distinguish, particularly, the blows which passed. Mr. Montgomery had his hand on Mr. Rayner's breast. Several persons rushed in, and the parties were separated. Mr. Rayner did not appear to wish to injure Mr. Montgomery; had he been so disposed, he might have done so.

The Hon. George H. Proffit was then sworn on behalf of defendant. He stated that he was in the neighborhood of the scene, and, hearing a noise, went to the place. Saw Mr. Rayner and Mr. Montgomery in conflict. Mr. Montgomery had his hand on Mr. Rayner's breast. The latter had the scabbard or barrel end of a sword-cane in his hand, with which witness saw him strike Mr. Montgomery once or two blows. The parties were speedily separated. Mr. Rayner appeared cool and composed, and inquired for the part of the case which he had dropped. In answer to a remark made to him by witness, that as the thing had occurred, and would probably make some noise, he wished that he had left his mark. Mr. Rayner replied, that he did not wish to injure Montgomery, but only to disgrace him, and had slapped his face for having accused him of falsehood. Witness thought that Mr. Rayner might have hurt Mr. Montgomery, had he been disposed. Mr. Montgomery appeared a good deal agitated and alarmed.

Mr. Cox observed, that he had nothing further, on behalf of defendant, to lay before the Court, excepting a publication made by Mr. Montgomery, in the Globe of May 30th, the evening after the occurrence, which contained Mr. Montgomery's statement of what had passed, and the previous publication between the parties, which exhibited the circumstances of provocation which had led to the encounter. He asked the court, in deliberating upon its judgment, to examine this publication, and estimate the provocation which had been offered.

Mr. Key, District Attorney, limited his intention to wait until Mr. Montgo-

mary, whom he had sent for, should arrive, when he might determine, after consultation with him, whether or not he would lay before the Court any other testimony.

Some time after Mr. Montgomery appeared, and, after some conversation with the District Attorney, Mr. Key announced to the Court that he did not design to offer any further evidence.
The foregoing statement was made by me, from notes taken in Court, immediately after the examination of the case, and is, I believe, strictly accurate.

RICHARD S. COXE.
June 17, 1840.

Washington, June 23, 1840.
We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statement of the evidence given by us, respectively, on the trial of the Hon. K. Rayner, and the same is a fair and full statement of our evidence; as given under our oath, before the Court.

GEORGE H. PROFFIT,
PHILIP HAAS.

From the following certificate, from the Clerk of the Court, it will be seen that these were the only witnesses sworn on the trial.
Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, sitting for the County of Washington.

June Term, 1840.
Indictment for an assault and battery on Wm. Montgomery—16th June, the case submitted to the court—17th June, Judgment: that the Defendant pay a fine of \$50, and costs.

THE U. STATES,
vs.
KENNETH RAYNER.

It appears from the Minutes of the Court, in the above cause, that Philip Haas was the only witness sworn on the part of the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. Proffit the only one in defence.

Test.
WILLIAM BRENT, Clerk.

On this evidence, which was contradicted by Montgomery—who was represented by F. S. Key, the prosecuting attorney, and refused to be sworn, after a close and secret conversation with him for some time—I was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars.
The foregoing evidence speaks for itself. It proves that the aforesaid Montgomery quietly submitted to personal chastisement, and then attempted to cover his disgrace by using towards me low and abusive epithets, and by publishing a statement which he knew to be false, and to which he refused to swear when brought into court. I ask the public to compare the uncontradicted evidence in the case, as given in a court of justice, with Montgomery's account, both of the manner of my attack and of his own heroism, as contained in his letter of May 30; and the only comment I have to make is, that I regret exceedingly the necessity which compels me to trouble the public further with this matter; and regret still more the necessity which compelled me, in the first instance, to lay my hands on such a wretch.

K. RAYNER.
Washington City, July 30th, 1840.

Look Out!!

The Standard cautions its friends against being duped by pamphlets, issued just before the elections. This is pretty conclusive evidence that the Standard is concocting some piece of rascality of that sort; for it is the common practice of the party to let off, in advance, a volley of denunciations against the very thing they intend doing themselves. Look out, Whigs!

P. S. We learn from the Raleigh Register that a handbill has already been issued from the Standard office, full of LIES and misrepresentations against the Editor of the Register, who is a candidate for the Commons, and containing a charge against Gen. Harrison of having at the age of fifty two, seduced a young girl!!!!!! This is done by the same party which, in 1824, made the charges against Gen. Jackson of stealing his neighbor's wife. Loring was then opposed to Jackson, and so was Saunders, and Strang, and many of the present revilers of Harrison. Gov. Branch said in a speech in our Legislature, in 1834,—that Gen. Saunders, in his public addresses to the people of his district, went so far, as to inform and believe, as a suprad to his other charges against the General (Jackson) that of moral turpitude manifested in the abduction of his neighbor's wife. He professed to know him well, having lived in his immediate neighborhood."—Gen. Saunders has never dared to dispute Gov. Branch's statement.

Such slanders helped General Jackson, and they will help Harrison. Honest people will be disgusted at such attempts to injure a man whose character has been vouched for by the many evidences of the people's respect which he has so often received, especially in his own State, and from his own neighbors.

Fayetteville Observer.

Beauties of the Sub-Treasury—How it Works.

We copy the following from the New York Express:

Tuesday, P. M.
The United States Treasury has become bankrupt quite speedily after the adjournment of Congress. Two drafts—one for \$30,000 and for \$10,000—drawn by the Navy agent, for Navy supplies in the Pacific, and accepted by J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, are now laying under protest, although we understand the holder was willing to receive any funds the Secretary had. The

Government drafts are protested in every direction. Two drafts, drawn by the Postmaster General on the Postmaster at New Orleans, were recently protested—and on their return to Washington, Mr. Kendall offered to renew them, by giving a draft on the East, but would pay neither damages, interest or expenses. There are now exhibited in Wall street, drafts drawn by A. Kendall, on Mr. Coddington, our Postmaster here, for the paltry sum of five dollars. This shows a poverty never before known. If the department at Washington want pay a bill of five dollars without giving a draft, they had better shut up shop.

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, July 30.

Let our readers who are told that Gen. Harrison ought not to be elected President because he voted for the Tariff of 1828, recollect that Mr. Van Buren voted both for that act and the one of 1824 also, for which Gen. Harrison did not vote. But to compare these candidates on this subject read the following extract from the Journal of the Senate of the United States in 1826-7, when they were both members of that body—Page 146, 7:

"The bill repealing in part the duty on imported salt having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, was read the third time, and on the question 'Shall this bill pass?' it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 21.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Bell, Benton, Branch, Berrien, Chambers, Chandler, Cobb, Eaton, Edwards, HARRISON, Hayne, King, Knight, Mason, McKimley, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Smith of Md., Smith of S. C., White, Wiley, Williams, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Findley, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnston of La., Kane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, VAN BUREN.

Thus Mr. Van Buren for the protection of the salt manufactured in New York, voted to continue the tax on this essential article of "daily food to man and beast," while Gen. Harrison voted to take off the duty. What think ye of this?

PUBLIC LANDS.

We have received a communication from a highly esteemed citizen of this county, stating it to be the wish of many of our readers that we would publish the resolutions offered by Mr. Hill, in the last Legislature, respecting the Public Domain, and the yeas and nays on their passage. These resolutions involve important principles, closely connected with the prosperity and happiness of the people of this state; it is proper, therefore, that they should know how their representatives acted in the premises. Entertaining these views, we readily comply with the request of our correspondent, and copy from the journal the proceedings.

The resolutions were submitted in the House of Commons on the 28th of November, 1838, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On the 24th of December, on motion of Mr. Hill, the resolutions were taken up for consideration. Mr. Cardwell offered a series of resolutions as a substitute, but they were rejected by a vote of 39 to 50.

Mr. Hill's resolutions were then amended, on motion of Mr. K. Rayner, and read as follows:

Resolved. That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the public land proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved. That those states, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public domain for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other states.

Resolved. That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the public lands, as an attempt in disguise to cede them to the states in which they lie, at a mere nominal price.

Resolved. That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the state of North Carolina to her portion of the public lands, and to vote against the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the same.

Resolved. That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions as amended was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 63, nays 31. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Cardwell, they were:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell Bedford, Bell, Blackwell, Bloom, W. A. Bloom, Brodgen, Brummett, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, E. J. Erwin, Falcon, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Gwyther, Harris, Hester, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Lane, Lindsay, Massey, Matthews, W. J. T. Miller, E. P. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWilliams, McNeill, Paine, Patton, Pedon, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, Rand, K. Rayner, Roberts, Rush, Siler, Smith, George Thomas, Toton, Wadsworth, J. Williams, W. P. Williams, Wilson, Young—63.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Braxwell, Brodgen, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Davis, C. Erwin, Gwynn, Holland, Howerton, Jarman, R. Jones, K. Jones, Larkins, J. T. Miller, Monday, Mye, Orr, Perkins, J. R. Rayner, Roebuck, SIMS, Sloan, Stallings, STOCKARD, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox—31.

The name of Gen. Trolinger does not appear among the yeas and nays. We would not be so uncharitable as to say that by his absence he intended to lodge the question; but we believe it may be inferred from recent developments that he is now opposed to a division of the proceeds of the public lands.

In the Senate, General Allison voted for the resolutions; but it would seem from his recent declarations that he was caught napping, for he denounces the measure of obtaining our just proportion of the Public Lands, as a federal measure; and says no democrat would vote for it.

ANOTHER BASE FALSEHOOD PUT TO SHAME!

The Administration presses are using every artifice which it is possible for the minds of men to conceive, to divert the attention of the people from the extravagance and deep corruption of the present Administration. To accomplish this purpose they do not hesitate to concoct and publish to the world charges against the Whig party and their candidate for the Presidency, of the most extraordinary character—charges without even a particle of truth accompanying them; thinking by this means to keep the Whigs busy in clearing them up, and thus shield the dark deeds of the Administration from all attack, conscious as they are of their inability to defend their principles and the acts of their men in power. Will the yeomanry of the country suffer themselves to be hood-winked? And are not the efforts of the Van Buren press to throw dust in their eyes, by which to gull them, an insult to their intelligence?

Among the various false charges which we see travelling through the Van Buren papers, is the following, which we copy from the Standard. Comment is unnecessary—we will barely observe, that the charge has been pronounced to be a base and infamous falsehood, in every respect, by a large number of the most respectable citizens who participated in the celebration, and that a committee of Whigs waited on the editor of the Standard to get the name of the "gentleman," referred to below, when the editor acknowledged that he had no authority whatever for making the assertion. Here is the charge:

"Harrison Recruits.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 30th of June, states upon the authority of a gentleman who witnessed the late celebration at Tippecanoe, that 'there was a body of at least 1000 negroes in attendance, decorated with Harrison badges, and headed by five negro delegates from Tennessee, bearing appropriate Abolition devices.'"

MR. MOREHEAD.

The Editor of the Standard says, in a recent number of his paper, that he has "received a letter from Rockingham, with a respectable name, charging Mr. Morehead with certain vices and immoralities." He does not publish the letter, but permits and connives at the going forth of dark and undefined insinuations, on the authority of a "respectable name," which nobody but himself knows! Mr. Morehead's friends, who have known him through life, are justly indignant at these ungentlemanly insinuations, and a respectable portion of them, at a late meeting of the Tippecanoe Club, adopted the following resolution, with a request that it be published:

Resolved. That we have long known our worthy fellow citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD; that his unexceptionable and unblemished private and moral character has ever secured for him our highest regard; and that we cannot express too strongly our indignation at the vile insinuation of the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, thrown out evidently to injure and detract from his high moral standing in our community."

Greensborough Patriot.

Caution.—A letter bearing date of the 27th July, 1840, has been received by the Post-master of this place, from the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, at Clarksville, Va., containing a caution which it may be well for our citizens to observe. He states that a man of genteel appearance, good address, quite tall,

and rather slender form, long face and legs, with a short body and dark eyes, about 35 or 40 years of age, had visited that place and called upon him to know if he would purchase or exchange for \$500 of Northern funds—the same being in 10 and \$20 bills on the bank of Vernon, N. Y.—which he declined doing; that subsequently this man in paying his tavern bill, palmed off one of the 10 dollar bills on the tavern keeper; and that on reference to "Bicknell's Reporter" of the 21st inst., he finds that the counterfeit notes on the Vernon bank as therein described, corresponds in every particular with the one passed in that place, except the date; the note which he saw, is payable to A. Van Ness, letter A., dated 4th January, 1840, signed A. Case, Cashier, and John J. Knox, Pres't; the "Reporter" dates them 15th January, 1840. All the genuine notes of the Vernon bank are signed by the Comptroller of the State of New York, and are red on the back; the one passed at Clarksville is not. This fellow instigated his intention to visit Danville, Va., and also this to us. We learn that an effort was made in Raleigh a few days since to exchange \$2000 of these notes for Southern funds; and it seems from our exchange papers, that attempts have been made elsewhere to pass them off. We have no doubt that an extensive scheme of swindling on these counterfeit notes of the Vernon Bank is in operation.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: It is regretted doubtless by many of our subscribers that your valuable columns should be occupied by matters and things of so little interest to them as the Assistant Marshals for this county and such writers as Fair Play. At a time when light is wanted by the people on so many subjects of grave and vital importance. I am surprised, Mr. Editor, that you should have thought it necessary to notice Fair Play at all. Particularly as the absence of a date leaves us in the dark as to the time when, and the place where, it was written; and the appearance of the piece several weeks after the transactions to which it refers took place, and at a time when it was generally known that you and Dr. Norwood were both absent, and would be so for several weeks, in a part of the county where Standards are not as plenty as blackberries, seemed to indicate a wish that it should not attract a notice from either of you of any kind. But as you did condescend to notice the attempt why did you not ask Fair Play how much earlier the 9th of June is, (than Mr. A. in his circular says he "takes the earliest opportunity to correct the mistake after examining the law,"?) than the 30th of May preceding, when he declined to join his colleague in publishing a joint correction in your next paper? or did Mr. Allison not look at the law until it suited his purpose? for he had certainly had it in his possession nearly a month. Ask Fair Play, also, Mr. Editor, if the mistake would not necessarily have been corrected by the marshals themselves (and the candidates, if necessary,) in taking the census at the tax paying, and at the residences of the citizens, without any further publication than was made by Dr. N. during court week.

I will not trouble you any farther, Mr. Editor, than by telling Fair Play that he and his friends will not succeed in diverting the minds of the voters from the condition of the country, and the means proper to reform and improve it, by stirring up a "tempest in a teapot" about the Assistant Marshals in Orange. As for whales, Mr. Editor, they do not commonly swim in such streams as ours, but their banks are much infested by frogs, an animal so much given to puffing and swelling, that one of them, we are told, in a vain attempt to attain the size of an ox, actually burst with a loud explosion, making more noise in the world perhaps at his exit, than he would in any other way had he lived to the age of Methuseleh; which melancholy fate, Mr. Editor, you may tell Fair Play (in my name if he unmask,) is as much apprehended will befall some of our would-be-distinguished citizens.

TRUTH.

Orange county, July 28.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

A Direct Tax!

Messrs. Editors: Mr. Van Buren, in his message of December 1838, recommended to Congress to provide for taking the Census of 1840, and recommended at the same time that "an investigation into the resources of the country should be made through the Census Takers." [See his message of that date.] He—yes, Martin Van Buren, and his secretary of state, made out, for the perplexity of the people, the multitude of vexatious questions of which our census takers have informed us. [See their report to Congress.]

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Van Buren's officer, in his Report of last December, has this significant passage: (I give the substance.) If a deficiency arises in the revenue, it is to be supplied either by recalling the surplus money deposited with the states, "or establish an adequate system of Direct Taxation, or restore the Tariff." [See his Report.]

Mr. Rhett, a Van Buren Representative from South Carolina, openly avowed his advocacy of direct taxes, in a speech delivered a few days since in Congress.

Mr. Pickens, a Van Buren Congressman, indistinctly broached it in a speech recently made.

Mr. Calhoun is understood to favor it. The Van Buren paper printed at Halifax, in our own state, speaking of the Census Act, says: "The Act only designed to know the resources of the country, should Congress be compelled to resort to other sources than the customs to raise a revenue."

The Hon. Nath'l Jones of N. York, a friend and supporter of Mr. Van Buren, drank a toast on the 4th of July at Gothen, N. Y., from which I extract this sentiment: "Direct Taxation for the ordinary expenditures of the Government."

"Straws show which way the wind blows." How is a direct tax to be avoided, if the policy and principles of our present rulers are continued? As soon as Mr. Van Buren is re-elected, if he ever should be, (which, thank Heaven, there is no chance for,) this scheme will be carried out. Let the people see to it, in season. Direct taxes have been levied twice in the United States—once at the prospect of war with France, about 1798, and again in the last war. Both were war measures. Shall we submit to it in a time of peace? Let every voter and tax-payer remember my warning. It is now given in time.

CONGRESS

Washington, July 21.

Congress this day brought its long and turbulent session to a close, and every one seems to rejoice at it. I have no wish to review its deliberations, nor to speak more harshly of them than they deserve; but history will probably say: that there never has been a session in which the dignity of Congress was more prostrated, the interest of the people more neglected, or the public liberty more shamefully invaded. There must, in future be more patriotism, honor and liberal feeling in the hearts of our rulers or they will cease to command either respect or confidence.

The following are the acts of a public nature which have been passed during the session:

An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year 1840.

Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for 1840.

Additional to the act on the subject of Treasury notes.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for 1840.

To carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

To regulate the duties on the importation of productions of the fine arts.

To provide for expenses of making exploration and survey of that part of the Northeastern boundary line of the United States which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces.

Supplemental to the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved June 22, 1838.

For the discontinuance of the office of the surveyor general in the several districts so soon as the surveys therein can be completed, and for other purposes.

To provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

To amend the act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, approved March 3, 1839.

To continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and to transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department to that office.

To extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States.

In addition to the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States.

In addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.

To amend an act approved May 13th, 1800, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

To continue the corporate existence of certain banks in the District of Columbia for certain purposes.

Making appropriations for the navy service for the year 1840.

Making appropriations for the current contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year 1840.

Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1840.

To provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1840.

Making appropriations for certain for the United States for the year 1840.

SENATOR PRESTON.

The Administration party in South Carolina are in the habit of denouncing Mr. Preston. A writer in the

Charleston Courier, in the course of an eloquently written article, says:

"It really seems to me to be time that the people of this state should begin to be sensible of the injustice with which Senator Preston has been treated. As that gentleman is not in the habit of defining his position, let us do it for him. The task is not difficult, and very few words will suffice. In 1834, Mr. Preston was elected to the Senate. He joined Washington city with the commission of South Carolina in his pocket to oppose the corrupt party in power. He went to the ranks of the Opposition, the great Whig party, at the head of which were Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Mangum, Leigh, and Porter. With these he fought side by side, until 1837, when the Carolina squad, led by Mr. Calhoun, went over to Van Buren. Mr. Preston refused to desert his cause and his party."

The last sentence explains the whole matter. If the regard, and, we may add, the affections of his fellow-countrymen in this latitude and throughout the Union generally can be to Mr. Preston a sufficient recompense for the obloquy to which he is exposed in his own State, he may be assured that such recompense is his. The independence of his course is appreciated, as well as the sacrifices to which it may subject him. The voice of his eloquence, uplifted in these times of momentous strife, has reached the depths of the People's hearts.

Baltimore American.

Wilmington, July 27—7 A. M.

About one o'clock on Saturday night last, the steamboats Gov. Dudley and North Carolina unfortunately came in collision between 25 & 30 miles to the N. and E. of Georgetown—the Dudley's bow running into the North Carolina's larboard quarter, 15 or 20 feet from the stern. The captains of both boats had just turned in. The North Carolina went down almost immediately, & the crew & passengers were saved with some difficulty. Not a single life was lost, but the loss of valuable baggage was very great, several gentlemen returning from Congress having large amounts of money with them in their trunks, of which but few were saved. The Gov. Dudley remained till daylight, with the hope of saving as much as possible, and then came on to Wilmington, bringing the crew and passengers, many of whom did not save a particle of clothing.

The accident occurred in about 11 fathoms water. The bow of the Dudley was a good deal shattered, but she made no water except on her way returning, the night being fortunately remarkably calm. We forbear at present expressing any opinion in regard to the causes of the accident, not having time to make sufficient investigations, and the accounts given being so various.

The Gov. Dudley reached Wilmington about half past 3 in the afternoon, and the Vanderbilt the same evening went down to Smithville, where she was to stay all night, to enable her to visit the place of accident in the day time, to see if any further good can be effected. Capt. Davis also went to the spot in a pilot boat, to do what he could in saving the remains of the wreck. There were no ladies on board except the wife of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard whose loss in money was larger than that of any other person on board. Some few of the passengers received slight personal injuries—but terrible as the occurrence has been, we have cause to be thankful that no life was lost. We will endeavor to furnish soon a more detailed statement of the matter.

An Excellent Sentiment.—The late anniversary of our Declaration of Independence has been fruitful in excellent sentiments—both political, moral, temperate, and judicious. Among the best is one by Speaker Winthrop, of Massachusetts, which he delivered at Bridgewater, and prefaced thus:

"No Massachusetts man, he said, could fail to feel a peculiar pride as he cast his eye over the great Declaration, which had made this day immortal, at finding at the head of the roll, and written in that noble hand which seemed to have been destined for that precise distinction, the name of John Hancock—one of the prescribed Massachusetts patriots, whom the British General excepted from his proclamation of pardon in '75. Now, it was owing to the act of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, the father of William Henry, that Massachusetts enjoyed its proud pre-eminence on the roll of Independence. It was related that, when the Continental Congress were about to choose a President, Benjamin Harrison, resigned his own pretensions, and took John Hancock by the hand and placed him in the chair, exclaiming, 'We will show Mother Britain how much we care for her, by taking a Massachusetts man whom she so unjustly proscribed.'"

"Mr. Winthrop then proposed the following sentiment:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts.—They will do towards William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, what his father did towards their own John Hancock, and 'show the Tories how much we care for them, by taking as our President the man whom they have so unjustly proscribed.'"

"The Farmer's Ticket."—This is the nickname given to the Federal Tory Electoral Ticket by the Carolinians. "It is not intended," says the Carolinian, "like the lawyer's ticket of the Whigs, as electioneering missionaries to preach the current slanders of the newspapers, against their adversaries."

It is a proverb, that "it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest." The lawyer Editor of the Carolinian sneering at the lawyer's ticket. And that, too, after he had endeavored to get two lawyers to stand on his own ticket for this District after he had secured the nomination of his own kinsman, a lawyer, on the ticket for the Wilmington District. But let us look at his Farmer's Ticket. The 1st name on it is that of a Preacher! The 2d is a Merchant! The 3d is a Manufacturer! The 4th is a Lawyer! The 5th is or was a—(no matter.) The 7th is a farmer. The 9th is a Doctor! The 11th is a Doctor! The 13th is a Lawyer! The 15th is a Lawyer! Of the occupation of the 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, and 14th we know nothing.

So much for the Farmer's Ticket! Like the so called Democracy, it is a humbug!

"Electioneering missionaries to preach," &c. Witness the speeches, away from their own homes, of Messrs. Strange, Henry, Holmes, Ashe, Hybart, Dobbin, Haywood, &c. &c.

But what is the Whig Ticket! It is true that several of them are Lawyers, but all of the 15, except one, are also Farmers!

If the Carolinian is so horrified at the idea of Lawyer Candidates, how can it support Van Buren, the Lawyer, in preference to Harrison, the Farmer? Fayetteville Obs.

Postscript.—Grand Election.

Our paper being delayed, from causes which we shall not stop to explain, to Saturday evening, we are enabled to give some account of the Granville election. A letter from a gentleman in Oxford to a gentleman of this place, dated Aug. 1st (to-day,) and received late this evening says: "The Whigs have carried the day in the Commons, electing 3 members by a large majority—the contest in the Senate is close; we await the official returns to know the result; as yet some statements show Johnson (Whig) one ahead"—others give Wyche a majority of 14—all afraid of the result—Morehead's majority between one and two hundred—Col. Gilliam re-elected Sheriff by a decided majority.

P. S.—Monday morning, Aug. 3.—It is now certain that Johnson is elected by a majority of 5.

Republican Whig Candidate for Governor JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

Senate.—Hon. Willie P. Mangum. Commons.—William A. Graham, esq. Nathaniel I. King, esq. Col. James Grams. Dr. Michael W. Holt.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Senate.—Gen. Joseph Allison. Commons.—Cpl. John Stockard, Gen. Benjamin Trolinger, Cadwallader Jones, jr. esq. Col. William Horner.

We are authorized to announce James C. Turrentine, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. William Shaw as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

Methodist Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 20th of August next. July 29.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE subscriber, at the request of several gentlemen, has consented to give instruction in the French Language at early candle light, at the Masonic Hall, as soon as a class is formed of such a number as to justify his attention. Terms very moderate. J. ODEND'HAL.

July 29.

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters; with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double worst Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound. MICHAEL HOLT.

July 29.

To all whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son LEVI M. COLLUM free and at perfect liberty from my control, to transact business for himself, to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, and to act for himself as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty-one. Given under my hand the 24th day of July, 1840. LEVI M. COLLUM.

July 29.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Remarkable Instance of Canine Sagacity.—A gentleman of property had a mastiff of great size, very watchful, and altogether a fine intelligent animal. Though often let out to range about, he was in general chained up during the day in a wooden house, constructed for his comfort and shelter. On a certain day, when let out, he was observed to attach himself particularly to his master; and when the servant, as usual, came to tie him up, he clung to his master's feet—abused such anger when they attempted to force him away, and altogether was so particular in his manner, that the gentleman desired him to be left as he was, and with him he continued the whole day; and when night came on, still he staid by him, and on going towards his bedroom, the dog resolutely and for the first time in his life, went up along with him, and rushing into the room, took refuge under the bed from whence neither blows nor carresses could draw him. In the middle of the night a man burst into the room, and, dagger in hand, attempted to stab the sleeping gentleman; but the dog darted at the robber's neck, fastened his fangs in him, and so kept him down that his master had time to call for assistance and secure the ruffian, who turned out to be the coachman, and who afterwards confessed that seeing his master receive a large sum of money, he and the groom conspired to rob him, and they had plotted the whole scheme leaning over the roof of the dog's house.

Wool in Rolls,

For sale by
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
July 22. 31—

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.
C. W. JOHNSTON.
June 3. 24—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|
| A | CT D C Anderson | Dr Reuben Knox |
| B | James H Branch | Ann M Kelly 3 |
| C | William Bowls | Jesse James |
| D | William L Bowls | Nelly Lockhart |
| E | Jane Beauford | Suavan Lee |
| F | Mary Bryan 3 | Wm Landers |
| G | James R Bryan | Ana Long |
| H | James Browning | George Laws |
| I | Samuel P Barlow | Frederick Meize |
| J | Robert Bick | Wm Muize |
| K | Isabella Burgin | Wm McCawley |
| L | John Crutchfield 3 | Victoria Mitchell |
| M | Stanford Cheek | Joseph B McMurtry |
| N | Joel Cloud | Thomas Maria |
| O | Norwood Cates | Samuel Medlin |
| P | Judge Cambers | A C Murdoch |
| Q | Thomas Christian | John McManis 3 |
| R | Wm Carrington | Hunter McCulloch |
| S | George Crabtree 3 | P |
| T | Freely L Carden | Mary A Paul |
| U | Robert Cowan | Anderson J Pool |
| V | Harden Couch 3 | George Pratt |
| W | David Couch | John Piper |
| X | Willie B Dillard | Benjamin Richard |
| Y | Matthew Durham | Copeland Riley |
| Z | William Dushin 3 | Jacob Riley |
| AA | Alexander Dison | John Rich |
| AB | Young Dorch | John Riggs 2 |
| AC | Wm T Dorch | Jas Ray, of Thos 2 |
| AD | Etheldred S Edmons | Dr G D Sims |
| AE | Elizabeth Freeland 3 | James Scott |
| AF | Gilman K Pavor 3 | Samuel Stubbins |
| AG | Elijah Graves | David Strayhorn |
| AH | Durham Hall | Elizabeth Smith |
| AI | Wm Hopkins | William Smith |
| AJ | Calvin Hill | Lowell Smith |
| AK | George Harrington | Rebecca Tuder |
| AL | James Morse | Thomas Tuder |
| AM | Samuel Kirkland | James Treddick |
| AN | Washington King | Samuel Woods |
| AO | | Henderson Woods |
| AP | | Thomas Whiteaker |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
July 1. 28—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Capt. George Morrow's, on Friday the 21st of July, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial, and on Saturday the 22nd of August, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, with four rounds of powder, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, Lieut. Col.
July 1. 28—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 28—

Green Spring Academy.

THE examination of the students of Green Spring Academy will take place on Saturday the 25th of July. An exhibition of public speaking will be had on the morning.

J. J. BLACKWOOD, P. Principal
July 8. 29

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.
Wm. Holt and others,
vs.
Nicholas Holt and others.

Petition to sell Land.
IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Conner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.
J. WEBB, C. J. E.
July 20, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

County Court—May Term, 1840.
John Carlton,
vs.
Isaiah T. High.

Original attachment levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah T. High the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.
J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 50. 38—6w

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.
July 13. 30—4w

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructors. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Thursday, the 16th of July. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.
2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.
3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.
4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
First Class, \$17 00
Second Class, 15 00
Third Class, 13 00
Fourth Class, 12 50
French or Latin, 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Working on Canvas, 5 00
Working on Muslin, 3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN JOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM,

THE Raleigh Register and Standard will insert four times.
June 17. 26—4w

Hillsborough Academy.

FALL Session will begin on Thursday the 18th of July. This being the commencement of the academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Assisted by
A. C. LINDSEY, and
S. W. HUGHES, the former of whom devotes a portion, and the latter the whole of his time to the English department.
Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.
June 6. 35—

THE Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son, John W. Younger, at perfect liberty to transact his own business, make his own contracts, pay his own debts, manage his own farm and claim his own product from said farm, as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty-one years. Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of July, 1840.

RICHARD YOUNGER.
July 22, 1840. 31—

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catherine Coble's on the 7th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial, and on Saturday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as law directs, for Battalion exercise.

MARTIN COBLE, Major.
July 8, 1840. 29—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.
June 17. 26—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings.
Brown and Irish Linens.
Thread and Cotton Diapers.
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins.
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars.
French, English, and American Prints.
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats.
Bonnets Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles.
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. **CALL AND SEE.**

PARKER & NELSON.
May 13. 31—

Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Enos Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough. 28—

For Sale,

LOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Currant Juices, very good, &c.
A. PARKS.
June 17. 26—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, Beck's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Indian Elixir for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
B. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do. Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.
June 17. 26—

Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:
At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.
At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 22d August.
At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.
At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.
Brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.
May 27. 23—

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY,
ALEX. R. HALL.
Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.
April 25, 1840. 12—6w

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.
We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Jerry & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Plough, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS McGEHEE, Person county.
October 10. 29—

Union Academy, OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 13th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, \$12 50
In the English, 7 50

Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual coterie of a school notice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN R. HOLT.
Orange county, May 15. 28—6w

Junto Academy.

THE Spring session of Junto Academy will close on Friday the 12th June, and the Fall session will commence on July the 13th. Price for tuition as heretofore, viz: English Department \$8 per session; Classical Department \$12 50.

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at \$8 per month. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty students with board at \$7 50 per month, exclusive of candles and mending.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.
May 27. 23—

THE Raleigh Star, Standard, Register, and Omnibus will insert once every two weeks, three insertions.

CALL AND SEE! NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co., it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 25. 18—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.

Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.

Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.
Price adv. \$4 50 22—6w

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.
April 8. 16—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber.

Superior Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7. 28—

Notice.

WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 29—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Callach } Petition for Divorce.
Margaret M'Callach }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Callach, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, Clerk.
Price adv. \$7 00 13 3m

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to the vegetable kingdom, and are prepared by the process of distillation, and are altogether free from any deleterious or poisonous ingredients.

In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is, well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Person County.

In Equity—May Term, 1840.

Robert Harris and others } Petition for Sale of Real Estate.
Benjamin Morrow & wife }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Daniel O. Brant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur, or this petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.
Price adv. \$4 50 22—6w

Shoes! Shoes!! PARKER & NELSON

400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. " Men's do. do.
150 do. " Misses' and Children's do. do.

ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 20. 24—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named; as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid. Will the Raleigh "Standard," "Register," and "Star," and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige
A PRINTER.
Jan 28, 1840.

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 20—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,**

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.